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MAIL OF UNDERWORLD.

Because The Tribune took the opportunity to denounce the minions of a wide-open town, every dog and reptile of the underworld is barking and hissing at its heels. Even mischievous fleas that fatten on the lowest cesspools of vice are buzzing for attention.

Poisonous vials of wrath are being poured upon the devoted head of Chief Grant, who has foiled every attempt of the underworld to take possession of the city. As a consequence all the ghastly, gibbering crew of degenerates are shrieking their curses and denunciations at him and his defenders. The fight, however, is directed against Chief Grant and his defenders only because they stand in the way of the machinations of the grafters, gamblers, white slavers and dive-keepers who long for a wide-open town. The fact that such a town would be held up to scorn and execration wherever it chanced to be noticed by decent people matters not at all to these miscreants.

Failing in its attempt to get any of its candidates into the running at the last primary for a city election, the underworld has been restless with rage ever since and has sought occasion to emit its venom. Hence the present diabolic rhapsody.

Before the last primary the politicians of the underworld wanted to make a wide-open town the issue, but they felt that their day had not yet come, and they yielded to an overwhelming public sentiment. They are still kicking at the goads, however, and are laying their plans to get a wide-open town by some hook or crook. For a long time they have felt that if they could eliminate Chief Grant they could win cowardly concessions from his successor that eventually would permit them to attain their vicious objects.

Chief Grant has stood for law and order, and against the menacing power of the underworld, when a less courageous man would have capitulated completely, or at least fallen back into unseeing lethargy. The citizens owe to him the protectingegis that has been thrown around their sons and daughters. It is he who has cowed brazen vice and kept it within the smallest possible bounds. It is he who drove out of the city, or suppressed, the bunks men, race horse touts and grafters, dive-keepers, gamblers and white slavers. Creatures of that stripe are now joining in a satanic chorus against him. If they could but thrust him aside they would move on with confidence to the fulfillment of their disreputable designs. But they will find that the people of Salt Lake are for the enforcement of law and relentlessly opposed to vice and to the wide-open town. Any city official, old or new, who takes the opposite view will seal his political fate. The people of Salt Lake have battled too long against the underworld and its degenerate champions to yield an inch now or in the future.

SMOKE INQUIRY.

All the city commissioners are pledged to an appropriation for an inquiry into the smoke nuisance. Undoubtedly they have been fully occupied with other important municipal matters since the new members took office, and probably have not had much time to consider the smoke problem. It is safe to assume that they soon will give it their attention.

Last October the members of the special committee on the abatement of the smoke nuisance, appointed by the governors of the Commercial club, filed their report. In it they discussed the various theories as to the cause of excessive smoke during a portion of the year, but reported that they lacked the means for a thorough investigation which would determine positively where the fault lay. They express the opinion that Salt Lake City's smoke ailment should first be submitted to a strict diagnosis, "after which it will be in order to seek a cure." They believe it essential that the people of Salt Lake should know what they are trying to do before they undertake to do it.

Individual opinions as to the cause

of the smoke evil are valuable as evidence, but not as proof. Individual opinions as to the remedy are even less valuable. It is folly to suggest remedies until the disease has been accurately diagnosed, and in this instance the city government is the doctor.

The Commercial club's committee pointed out that the prevailing opinion apparently was that the rapid growth of the city had resulted in an immensely increased volume of smoke because of the immensely increased consumption of coal. The committee added: "This consumption, of course, renders the solution of the smoke problem tremendously important, because if the amount of smoke is going to increase with the growth of the city, as it is supposed to have done in the past, Salt Lake would either have to stop smoking or stop growing. If it keeps on doing both it will not be a fit place for human habitation by the time it reaches twice its present size. A continued increase of population would therefore be a calamity. On the other hand, many persons are confident that the smelters contribute a large amount of the smoke, and that if it were not for these offenders Salt Lake would not have a serious smoke problem."

Another theory cited by the committee ascribed the excessive smoke to the burning of low-grade bituminous coal. The persuasive arguments in behalf of each of the foregoing theories and the pervasive doubt that exists in the city after all of these arguments have been exploited bring the conviction that a scientific investigation is absolutely necessary. Extensive air tests followed by chemical analysis must be made. Only by these means can the cause or causes of the evil be fully demonstrated.

GOOD ROADS FIASCO.

Following the announcement by the county commissioners that they would postpone indefinitely the special election called to vote on a \$1,000,000 bond issue for good roads, it is announced that \$200,000 will be expended this year to repair and maintain the present roads and to make extensions. If Willard Snow, county supervisor, is correctly reported, his plans will not include any provisions for concrete-base roads, although a number of the main county trunk lines will be provided with durable surfaces.

In 1913 about \$162,000 was expended in the same fashion, and Salt Lake county was not supplied with any highways that could be considered permanent, according to the ideas of those who are constructing permanent good roads in other sections of the country. An expenditure of \$200,000 a year will equal the principal of the \$1,000,000 bond issue in five years. The Tribune pointed out that, at an expenditure of \$150,000 a year, the county could provide for interest on the issue, a sinking fund of \$50,000 a year to pay off the bonds at maturity, and yet maintain the new system of roads in good condition and repair. All this could have been done for less than is now required to maintain a poor system of roads.

The fact that the county commissioners have seen fit to call off the election at this time does not change the fact that a bond issue of \$1,000,000 would be more economical than the present ineffective methods of handling the roads. The Tribune advocated the bond issue because it believed that instead of increasing the burden of taxation it really would decrease it in the long run and would put money into the pockets of all the taxpayers. The Tribune is still of this opinion, and it regrets exceedingly that the county is unable to secure in the immediate future the greatest boon that it possibly could be blessed with.

PRAISE FOR THE SCHOOLS.

The stranger within the gates is always enthusiastic over the public schools of Salt Lake. Mr. O. M. Plummer, a member of the school board of Portland, Ore., and a delegate to the National Woolgrowers' convention, was no exception to the rule. He came, he saw, he was convinced of the great work being done by the schools here. Also, he was not slow in expressing his appreciation. It goes without saying that words of commendation by a man of Mr. Plummer's standing and ability give genuine pleasure to the people of this city, whose pride in their school system is unbounded.

TRUST CASES.

The so-called "Kodak trust" is negotiating with the department of justice with a view to having the suit of the government discontinued and it is said that an agreement is in sight and that hereafter the Sherman law will be obeyed by this alleged monopoly.

The government is not so fortunate in its dealings with the American Sugar company, for the latter concern has decided to let the courts decide whether it is in the wrong. The company has been practically reorganized since 1910, and it is said there is not a scintilla of evidence of wrongdoing on the part of its officers since that time. Punishment has been inflicted for the misdeeds of the old organization.

A statement of the stockholders shows a spirit of defiance. "The company offered," the document reads, "to make every concession it could in justice to the stockholders and still maintain its self-respect. These advances having been declined, the company pro-

poses to defend the interests of its shareholders with confidence and vigor." There is a wide difference between persecution and prosecution. The American Sugar Refining company, although guilty of many illegal acts under the old regime, is entitled to its day in court and an opportunity to show that its skirts are now clean.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The senate elections committee has voted to seat Blair Lee of Maryland, who was elected by a vote of the people last November, and has decided that Frank P. Glass, who was appointed by the governor of Alabama, is not entitled to succeed to the toga of the late Senator Johnston.

There never was even a remote possibility that Glass would be seated, for the vacancy occurred after the passage of the direct election amendment to the constitution. The case of Lee is different. The death of Senator Rayner occurred under the old system, and the governor of Maryland appointed Jackson. Upon the amendment of the constitution the governor called an election and Lee was chosen.

Three members of the elections committee, Sutherland of Utah among the number, hold that the election of Lee was irregular because it had not been called by the legislature. The majority, however, waived the technicality and decided that to all intents and purposes the letter of the law had been fulfilled. The matter will be thrashed out in the senate, with the chances in favor of Lee's being seated.

The decision has a bearing upon the election of one-third of the members of the senate this fall, Smoot being one of them.

Sakura-jima is still throwing stones.

Salazar was captured while playing cards. Deduce your own moral.

Winter has returned after a short trip to the north.

Where are the ex post facto prophets who predicted the Japanese disasters?

Some critics think that the Democratic administration eliminated the rule of reason long ago.

The woolgrowers have had their say, but we believe that skedule K has not been restored.

We trust that Huerta will not send any more armies across the border for Uncle Sam to feed.

Thirty-one small nations have accepted Bryan's peace plan. Bet we could whip all of them put together.

Huerta probably would like a well-filled regional reserve bank in Mexico City.

The San Francisco papers are bragging about the "Port of San Francisco." We prefer the French ports.

A burglar is dying from the bite of a Chicago druggist. Evidently the druggist didn't label his bite "poison" when he gave it to the burglar.

In one year there were 3267 arrests in Atlanta, where they have prohibition. Nobody seems to be ordering prohibition.

It is said that the German heir apparent desires to rule the world. Napoleon had the same ambition, but the world ruled him.

The eastern papers are discussing the "disappearing Progressives." Soon they will discuss "The Reappearing Progressive."

Miscellany

A Great Engineering Feat.

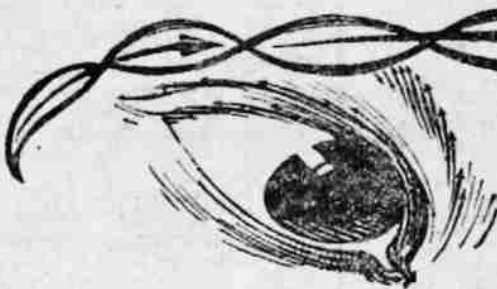
By a blast 439 feet under a Bronx street early yesterday morning the Catskill Aqueduct tunnel was opened from end to end, though water will not for some time flow through it to the city. The achievement thus practically completed is, upon its technical side, without parallel in the history of municipal utilities.

As an engineering feat the aqueduct is magnificent. As an example of city management it shames New York. It was a colossal blunder to cross the river for water in the first place. Scandals have clouded the work from the beginning; scandals in the awarding of contracts, scandals in condemnation proceedings, scandals of land-option speculation, scandals of disregard of life in the work—no fewer than 283 men having been killed and 8833 injured.

But as a piece of construction upon a heroic scale the aqueduct is comparable to nothing less than the Panama canal itself. Possibly the Ashokan dam may not challenge the mighty one at Gatun, but as a problem for the experts either the deep inverted siphon under the Hudson or the rock tunnel hundreds of feet beneath New York is much more difficult than the Culebra Cut, which was simply a matter of keeping the steam shovels at work.

It says something for the vitality and enterprise of its people that four of the great engineering achievements of our time should have been under construction in New York state at once—the Grand Central terminal, the barge canal, the aqueduct and the new subway. The most difficult of the four, the most interesting to an engineer, is this huge aqueduct undertaking, with its 110 miles of tunnel, its probable cost of \$200,000,000, its five and a half miles of dam and dike, its deep inverted siphon under six great streams in its course, its water storage capacity of 127,000,000 gallons, and its dubious prospect of still further bill-boring to get a really adequate supply of water.

A triumph of professional skill is the new aqueduct, and the engineers concerned in its construction may well feel proud of their sensational accomplishment. As for the rest, New York City has a great deal to learn from Colonel Goethals, Colonel Gorgas and the government of the United States.—New York World.



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7:25 A. M.	Ogden, Malad, Logan, Preston.	6:50 P. M.
8:00 A. M.	Ogden, Malad, Pocatello, Boise, Ashton, Intermediate—(Montpelier also going.)	10:00 P. M.
9:45 A. M.	Overland Limited—Ogden, Reno, Sacramento, San Francisco.	6:00 P. M.
12:01 P. M.	Pacific Limited—Ogden, Omaha, Chicago.	8:15 A. M.
2:05 P. M.	Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte.	4:35 P. M.
2:15 P. M.	Los Angeles Limited—Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis.	4:45 P. M.
3:50 P. M.	Overland Limited—Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis.	11:45 A. M.
4:15 P. M.	Ogden, Brigham, Cache, Valley, Malad and Intermediate. San Francisco also going.	11:35 A. M.
6:30 P. M.	Ogden, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, (San Francisco also arriving.)	8:05 A. M.
9:00 P. M.	Ogden, Omaha and Chicago.	6:50 P. M.
11:45 P. M.	Ogden, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Butte, (Twin Falls also arriving.)	7:50 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Ogden, Boise, Portland, Seattle.	10:15 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco.	11:15 P. M.
12:30 A. M.	Pacific Limited—Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco.	2:10 P. M.

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